

Pat died in Hollywood, California, on January 8, 1994, and was laid to rest in his family church at Maxwell Chapel in Winston County, Alabama.

While maybe not as well known, Pat's older brother, Gus Buttram, who lives in my hometown of Haleyville, was equally committed to serving others. Gus was born on June 21, 1913. While in high school, Gus suffered a paralysis that was brought on by tuberculosis. After surgery and rehabilitation, he graduated from Altoona High School in Etowah County, Alabama. Following graduation from Athens State in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in science and history, Gus married Rebecca, better known as Becky Buttram, Eppes of Goodwater, Alabama, on January 18, 1943. He followed his father into the ministry as a fourth generation Methodist minister. His first church appointment was at Remlap Methodist Church in Blount County, Alabama. Over the next 3 decades he would have many assignments in north Alabama.

Gus and Becky's desire to serve others is unquestioned. Turning down more lucrative career paths, Gus and Becky enriched the lives of those they serve. Retiring in 1978, Gus and Becky live at Pebble, near Haleyville, in Winston County, Alabama. They take great pride in their children, Mary Buttram Young, who is a dialysis nurse at Helen Keller Hospital in Sheffield, Alabama and Marvin McDaniel, better known as "Mac" Buttram, who is pastor of St. Andrews United Methodist Church in Cullman, Alabama, and is a fifth generation Methodist minister.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to recognize these two brothers, Gus and Pat Buttram, for their unselfish service to others.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations.

As passed by the House on June 29, 2000, H.R. 4425, the conference report accompanying the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for Military Construction, Family Housing and Base Realignment and Closure for the Department of Defense, included emergency funding for fiscal years 2000 and 2001. Budget authority provided for emergencies totaled \$11,163,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$28,000,000 for 2001. Outlays from those

emergency appropriations are \$2,078,000,000 for 2000 and \$5,254,000,000 for 2001.

As reported to the House, H.R. 4811, the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, includes \$160,000,000 in budget authority fiscal year 2000 emergencies. Outlays are \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 and \$50,000,000 for 2001.

Accordingly, the fiscal year 2000 allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations are increased to \$586,474,000,000 in budget authority and \$614,029,000,000 in outlays. The fiscal year 2001 allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations are increased to \$601,208,000,000 in budget authority and \$631,039,000,000 in outlays. Budgetary aggregates become \$1,483,073,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,455,479,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000, and \$1,529,413,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,500,260,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001.

Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski or Jim Bates at 67270.

IN GOD WE TRUST: A FITTING MOTTO FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to a resolution that I introduced earlier, the number of which does not yet exist, I am told, but will soon; but the resolution deals with our national motto, In God We Trust. That motto, Mr. Speaker, we will find about 5 feet etched on the wall from the position where we stand. It is also etched in stone across the Chamber in the Senate, across the Capitol over where the Senate of the United States meets.

It was during the Civil War, in response to a public desire for recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins, President Abraham Lincoln signed a law on April 22, 1864, introducing the motto "In God We Trust" to our coinage. On July 30, 1956, President Eisenhower signed a law stating that the national motto of the United States is hereby declared to be "In God We Trust."

□ 1815

The Federal courts have repeatedly upheld the Constitutionality of the national motto and its uses, and "It is in the public interest to uphold, affirm and celebrate the national heritage and the traditions and values which have been the foundation and sustenance of our Nation, as well as elements vital to its future preservation."

The portion which I just read was adopted just a few days ago in the State of Colorado by the Colorado State Board of Education. The purpose of that resolution was to encourage the public display of the national motto "In God We Trust," and was introduced by the chairman of the State Board of Education, also the representative to the State Board from my congressional district, the Fourth District of Colorado.

It is on the basis of Colorado's action, which passed, by the way, nearly unanimously, on a 6 to 1 vote, that I come before the Chamber today and draw attention to the resolution that I have introduced.

The resolution I have introduced here in the United States Congress is one that further amplifies on the words of the State of Colorado and on Colorado's official position that the words "In God We Trust" are encouraged to be displayed in schools and other public buildings as the national motto.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the national motto is one that is fit, fitting and appropriate to be displayed in public buildings across our great land. It is a reference to the Nation's highest religious heritage.

The national motto recognizes the religious beliefs and practices of the American people as an aspect of our national heritage and our history and culture. Nearly every criminal law on the books can be traced to some religious principle or inspiration.

The motto "In God We Trust" is deeply interwoven into the fabric of our civil polity. The motto recognizes the historical fact that our Nation was believed to have been founded "under God."

The content of the motto is said to be as old as the Republic itself, and has always been as integral a part of the First Amendment as the very words of that charter of religious liberty.

The display and teaching of the motto to public school children has a valid secular purpose, such secular purpose being to foster patriotism. That was reaffirmed, I might add, Mr. Speaker, by *Gaylor v. United States* in the Tenth Circuit Court back in 1996. It symbolizes the historical role of religion in our society, expresses confidence in the future, and also signifies hope and the instruction of humility.

There is a long tradition of government acknowledgment of religion in mottos, oaths, and anthems. The national motto serves the secular purpose of expressing confidence in the future, and encouraging the recognition of what is worthy of appreciation in society. The motto reflects the national sentiment that we are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a supreme being.

"All of the dispositions and habits which lead to the political prosperity, religion, and morality are indispensable supports." That was the statement of our first President, George Washington, during his farewell address.

"Whatever may be conceded to the influence of the refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." That again was a statement that is a quote from President Washington's farewell address.